

Amusements.

AMERSON PARK, South Brooklyn—8 to 11—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN—8 to 11—Vaudeville.

ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—Every evening—Concert and Vaudeville.

CAROL—8 to 11—The Passing Show—8 to 11—Roof Garden, Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE—11 to 11—Wax.

ELIOPHANT—5 to 11—The Band—8 to 11—Living Pictures and Vaudeville.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8 to 11—The Mikado.

KOSTER & BIALS—6 to 11—Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 8 to 11—Manhattan Semaphor of the World's Fair.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8 to 12—Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Afternoon and Evening—Bouquet and Hagerback's Trained Animals—Evening—Lalla Rookh and Grand Fireworks.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Many lives were lost and a great amount of property was destroyed by an earthquake in Sicily. It is said that the efforts of Russia and England to bring about peace between China and Japan have failed; another Japanese victory is reported from Yokohama, but officials at the London Legation of Japan think that the battle on July 29 is referred to.

Domestic.—The trial of thirty anarchists was continued in Paris. The yacht race at Cowes was declared off, only the Vigilant appearing to contest it.

Congress.—Both houses in session. Senate: In the absence of a voting quorum a few unimportant bills were passed by unanimous consent.

House: Several bills appropriating money for public buildings were passed; Senator Hill's Anti-Anarchist bill was non-concurred in. It was announced that the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill would make a report to-day.

Domestic.—The address of the day at the Northfield Bible Conference was delivered by the Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Boston. It is believed that the Democratic State Committee, which meets in Saratoga to-day, will call the State Convention for September 25.

Local.—Joshua K. Brown, ex-State Dairy Commissioner, is dead. The New-York Yacht Club held cruised from Morris Cove to New-London Harbor.

Local.—Christian Endeavor conferences were held at Chautauque. W. Gordon Parker and F. K. Ward were the winners in the tennis semi-finals at Bar Harbor.

Local.—The New-York baseball team was defeated at Washington.

City and Suburban.—The Protective Reorganization Committee of Atchison requested that steps be taken to remove the receivers of the company.

Local.—The trial of Police Captain Devery was postponed. President Clauson announced that the Park Board had decided to recede from its determination not to employ a landscape gardener for the Speedway at once.

Local.—Robberies from dealers in rare stamps were discovered. The racing season at Jerome Park was opened.

Local.—The Baltimore baseball team defeated Brooklyn two games, 4 to 1 and 13 to 5. Stocks active and again higher, but gains were made usually in the last hour. The closing was strong on reports that Congress had agreed on a tariff bill. Money was easy and foreign exchange quiet and rather heavy.

Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Light local showers, cooler; south winds, becoming northerly. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 70 degrees; highest, 88; average, 78 1/2.

Police Commissioner Murray responded to the popular suspicion in a significant way when he inquired yesterday whether it would be in order to have the police surgeon's report on Captain Devery substantiated by an examination made by a physician not connected with the Police Department. Suspicion covers every branch of the police service. Devery is in a bad way according to Surgeon Nammack, and it will take at least a month to restore him to health.

Few people will be surprised if it should turn out that his health is so seriously impaired that he will find it absolutely necessary to resign instead of standing trial. He will have a month or more to think the matter over and make up his mind whether his illness is genuine or is for delay only.

The sentiment of the Constitutional Convention is decidedly against the abolition of capital punishment. A proposed amendment doing away with the death penalty was the subject of an adverse committee report, and this report was accepted yesterday by the Convention by a vote of 85 to 55. Probably this vote fairly represents popular opinion on this subject.

The question is one that has been brought before the Legislature a number of times, and despite the action of the Constitutional Convention the opponents of capital punishment will doubtless renew their efforts to secure favorable legislation. But with men in the world capable of crimes like the assassination of Carnot, the time does not seem ripe for abolishing the death penalty.

A Washington dispatch describing in detail the movements of our naval vessels shows that, notwithstanding the important additions to the

Navy in the last decade, the number available is still inadequate to meet the demands of an emergency like that which has arisen. Several vessels are now undergoing repairs, but if they were all in commission it would be impossible to man them for service. The law allows only 10,000 enlisted men in the Navy, whereas it would take 15,000 to keep all the ships in commission on a strictly peace footing. The facts and figures given should be studied with care by those who think the building of warships has been overdone in this country, as well as by the members of Congress who are responsible for the size of our naval force.

The Park Commissioners have retreated from their position in reference to a landscape architect for the Speedway, but in a more ungracious manner and with a gratuitous fling at the professional gentlemen who have striven to have the neglect or omission of the officials in charge of the work made good. President Clauson's letter more than intimates that Messrs. Chase, St. Claudens and Wild did not know what they were talking about when they sent their communication to the Mayor. The principal thing, however, is that at last a landscape architect is to be engaged; but a remark made by Mr. Clauson yesterday indicates that the position is not one that men of influence in the profession will be eager to secure. "I don't think," said he, "that the landscape architect will be allowed to interfere with the plans of the engineer very much." Does this mean that the man employed in that capacity will be a mere figurehead, and that the Commissioners will feel at liberty to disregard his advice and suggestions at their own erratic will?

The latest report of coming agreement on the tariff question is not of such a character as to increase the prospect of the passage of the bill. The sugar schedule said to be adopted is one which the Louisiana Senators and two Populists have stated they would not accept. It imposes a duty of 40 per cent on raw sugar, a like duty on the quantity of raw required to make refined, a fifth of a cent on refined as direct bounty to the Trust, and a tenth of a cent on sugar imported from a country paying a higher bounty on exports of refined than on exports of raw sugar. The admission of iron ore free of duty is a "concession" of large value to the Junaga and Sigma companies. If not to the House. The continuance for five years of the proposed duty of 40 cents on coal is a humiliating defeat for the President, but the duty proposed is not high enough. It is probable, to prevent large importations of Canadian coal. On the other schedules the nature of the arrangement is not clearly stated, and probably not yet definitely fixed. But the question remains whether the necessary votes to pass any bill in the Senate can be obtained for a measure which departs materially from the compact to which Democratic Senators bound themselves.

THE FREE TRADE WATERLOO.

If Waterloo stands for the most crushing defeat in history, it typifies the year's campaign of Free Traders against the American policy of Protection. With overwhelming majorities in both houses, they started just one year ago in extra session to overthrow the Republican policy. It is a subordinate question now whether Mr. Gorman's ultimatum, giving the conference until noon to-day to agree or disagree, ends in the passage of the Senate bill or defeat of any tariff legislation. In either case the defeat of Free Traders is complete and humiliating. Before the final action a brief review is in order.

1. The Free Traders' demand, formulated by Democratic leaders and Treasury experts prior to the extra session in August, never saw the light. The mere report of it brought such closing of mills, loss of employment, reduction of wages and general disaster that when the extra session met in August a reconstruction of the proposed bill began.

2. Before the silver question was finally out of the way, the overwhelming popular verdict at the fall elections last year warned Free Traders that they must modify their bill yet more. The measure Professor Wilson proposed in December was far different from the bill he would have proposed in October.

3. Continuing disaster and continuing hostile majorities forced further yielding in the House Committee and in the House. The bill as it passed the House was a weak dilution of the bill offered, as that was a weak dilution of the bill originally proposed. It left discriminating duties at almost every point and about half the protection given by the McKinley act, though the Free Traders started out to take away protection entirely, save as it might result from a purely revenue tariff.

4. A dozen Senators, representing manufacturing and mining States, found it an absolute necessity for their States and themselves to force radical changes in the bill. Overwhelming Democratic defeats in spring elections bound them together in an irresistible phalanx to change the bill or beat it. The Sugar Trust, with the sugar producers of Louisiana, Kansas and Nebraska, joined forces for the same purpose.

5. The Senators who combined against the bill bluntly stated in caucus their determination not to vote for it unless it was made satisfactory to them. The caucus yielded, and forty-three Democratic Senators bound themselves by pledge to support the bill required by the representatives of the sugar interest and of manufacturing and mining States.

6. The opportunities for corrupt and shameless bribery presented by this "billet d'union" to support any bill reported were used to the utmost by all the trusts and monopolies. A bill reported which Free-Trade organs denounced as "a Bill of Sale," as a shameful surrender of every principle for which the Democratic party had fought, and as immeasurably worse than the present tariff. Its general effect was to leave much more than half the protection afforded by the McKinley law, but monopolies and favored interests secured advantages as great as, and in some cases greater than, resulted from all the errors and abuses which had grown up under a system of general protection.

7. The Democratic Senators were forced to pass this bill, bad as it was and reeking with corruption, or no bill at all. When it passed Free Traders frankly admitted that the present tariff was more fair and just, more adapted to the wants of different industries, a better protective tariff in all respects, besides being free from the scandals and the infamous favoritisms of the proposed bill. It is the deliberate judgment of the country that, if it has to choose between the McKinley law and the shameless Bill of Sale and Surrender, its majorities for intelligent protection will go far beyond those hitherto cast for the protective system.

8. The conference was expected to amend and purify the bill. The President himself, though he had been consulted and had assented to all its features, denounced its "perfidy and dishonor," and yet his friends at once began to harry with Senators for favors to trusts and monopolies which had been omitted in the distribution of plunder. They have assented to a sugar schedule even less than the one proposed by the Senate, and to shameless favoritism for the benefit of other monopolies by the score, but insist upon a gift of millions to the Canadian coal monopoly at the expense of American coal miners.

If any such bill passes, it is blasting dishonor as well as crushing defeat for Free Trade. If no bill passes, the defeat of Free Trade is complete, though some men can save honor. In either case the verdict next fall will show what the people think of Democratic tariff reform.

THE NEWTOWN CREEK NOISE.

A graphic article in "Harpers Weekly" describes in detail the sources of the noxious odors which still abound in the vicinity of Newtown Creek, the boundary line between Brooklyn and Long Island City. Within the last two or three years something has been done in the direction of removing the most objectionable of the establishments which formerly lined both sides of the unsavory stream. The Brooklyn side is now, in fact, comparatively free from nuisances, but from this description it is apparent that hardly more than a beginning has been made in the cleansing of this nineteenth-century Augean stable. Rendering factories, chemical works, emitting poisonous odors, fertilizer works, glue factories, etc., still abound, and some of them have succeeded in establishing their right to remain by successful appeals to the courts against the laws passed for the protection of the community at large. Evidently the complete removal of all the offensive places will be a slow and laborious process.

But Newtown Creek is a public nuisance not alone from the odiferous factories near its borders. It is a stream without a current, and the flow of the tides in it is comparatively slight. Nevertheless, a large number of Brooklyn sewers empty into this so-called creek, and the deposits from them cannot possibly be carried into the river and ocean. It is plain that this foul ditch must be a serious menace to the health of all who live near it, and oftentimes the offensive odors constantly arising from it and its surroundings make themselves known with emphasis miles away. A part of the evil is clearly something that Brooklyn can and ought to remedy. All the sewers running to Newtown Creek ought to be carried down to the East River. Mayor Schieren, who recently visited the creek and was profoundly impressed by what he experienced there, has promised to give this matter his earnest attention. The problem is one calling for herculean treatment. The smells from the factories may not be altogether unwholesome. There can be no question that the fostering mass of foulness in the creek itself must be a prolific source of disease to thousands. Brooklyn cannot afford to maintain a common nuisance.

A BLIND VIEW OF IT.

Mr. Brand may be a fanatic on the silver question, but he is a practical legislator with a logical mind. He cannot understand why the President is credited with standing by the House bill, when in reality he is advocating the Senate bill. "The House," Mr. Brand is reported as saying, "sent the Senate a bill which provided for free sugar and an income tax. The President is opposed to an income tax, and practically stands by the Senate on sugar. He wants them to put a tax on sugar, and in a way, apologizes for the Trust. Let the President come out for an income tax and free sugar, which is the real meat of the House bill, and the House, if I know its temper, will 'sit it out' next March." This is plain talk, which, unlike the President's letter, is not to be misunderstood.

The Tribune has repeatedly contended that the President is the most useful accomplice of the Trust in its protracted struggle to influence tariff legislation. The House dealt the Trust a staggering blow in putting sugar on the free list. The Senate adopted a schedule ingeniously devised by reformers for enabling them to control production and prices and to pay heavy duties on their inflated stock. The President in his letter to Chairman Wilson virtually accepted the Senate schedule and advised abandonment of free sugar. He raised two side issues, free coal and free iron, as compensations for this surrender, and under cover of elastic phrases about fundamental Democratic principles gave the signal for retreat from the stronghold occupied by the House. Mr. Brand is absolutely right. The President sprang to the rescue of the Senate sugar schedule, and even went so far as to apologize for the Trust. So bent has he been upon taking sugar without reference to the cost to the consumer that he heartily approved last week of the preposterous compromise schedule which increased considerably the concessions made to the monopolists.

When the Democratic press asserts without qualification that the President and the House are attacking the Senate, and that the people are behind them, it misrepresents the situation. The Democratic House by legislation against the Trust and by its hearty approval of Chairman Wilson's denunciation of the monopolists when the first disagreement on the tariff bill was reported took the popular side of the sugar question. The American people, without reference to party associations, are behind it in the stand which it is making for free sugar and against monopolists. But President Cleveland is not with the House on this question. He is with the Senate, and not on the popular side at all. His letter to Chairman Wilson defined his attitude toward the Sugar Trust. If the infamous Bill of Sale be carried out, the reformers will be under greater obligations to him than to Senator Gorman.

A FAID COMMONS.

Sir William Harcourt has made an announcement in Parliament that will cause great satisfaction among English Radicals. It is an intimation that the Government at the next session will introduce a bill providing for the payment of salaries to members of the Commons. This departure from time-honored precedents will open the halls of Parliament to many representatives of the working people who have been excluded from public life by the expense of living in London without other occupation than politics. It will mark another stage in the laborious but irresistible progress of English democracy. The people rule when there is manhood suffrage, but they cannot be adequately represented in a legislative and governing body like Parliament so long as the prejudice against salaried legislators survives the triumph of the masses over the classes. Theoretically the democracy governs, but practically it is the plutocracy that stands for Parliament and is sufficiently disinterested to contribute political service gratuitously during the long sessions. Sir William Harcourt's proposal, if enacted into law, will bring much new blood into Parliament. It may involve a redistribution of political forces.

The effects of the three great reform bills enacted in England during this century have been less radical so far as the membership of the Commons is concerned than their advocates anticipated. The electorate was enlarged in each instance, but the House of Commons after the excitement and turmoil of a fresh general election has revealed comparatively few changes in its constituent elements. Extension of suffrage has armed the masses with power, but has left the younger sons of lords and the representatives of the moneyed, land-owning middle class at liberty to exercise the functions of legislation and government. England has been revolutionized during the Victorian reign under the conditions of popular sovereignty, universal suffrage and democratic rule; but the changes wrought in the character of the governing classes have been trivial and unimportant. There is a small body of workingmen's representatives in the present Commons, but it is a legislative group without official influence. Ministers are either peers or men of wealth, as they were before 1835, or 1867, or 1882. The great

representative of the English democracy has been Mr. Gladstone, the son of a Liverpool merchant, who entered public life as "the rising hope of the stern, unbending Tories." The Radicals and workingmen, with all their organization and incessant agitation, have not yet succeeded in dislodging the middle classes and the plutocracy from the strongholds of political power.

Lord Macaulay's pessimistic predictions respecting the future of republics and the tendencies of democracy were based upon the assumed incompetence of the ignorant masses to take the place of the educated and wealthy governing classes. He believed that a monarchical form of government was instrumental in recruiting Parliament and Ministries with a favored class which had the leisure and training that enabled it to govern wisely. This prejudice against poverty, because it was ignorant and exposed to temptations to venality and corruption in the exercise of legislative functions from which wealth and education were supposed to be exempt, has been a sort of fetter in aristocratic England. It has been the habit among educated Englishmen to refer to the House of Commons as the most respectable and efficient legislative assembly in the world, and they have attributed its high character to the fact that only rich men could afford to serve their constituencies without salary or any other consideration than the honor of being numbered among the governing classes.

The social prestige of the Commons will undoubtedly be impaired if salaries are paid to the members, but it does not follow that there will be any loss of working power. The House of Representatives in Washington compares favorably with the Senate, and is in closer touch with the American people and more sensitive on all points of personal honor and legislative purity; yet the upper chamber is recruited to a large degree from men of moderate means, who could not afford to devote their energies to public life without receiving salaries. A wealthy legislator is not necessarily either well educated or above sordid considerations. The proposed changes in the House of Commons will tend to render it a more genuine representative body, and that can hardly fail to be a great gain.

A SENATOR'S GOOD WORK.

Senator Chandler has been a thorn in the Democratic side throughout the present session of Congress. Without having oratorical gifts or any special talent for dramatic surprises, he is an aggressive party leader, who is always wide awake and quick to take advantage of every weak point in an opponent's argument and of every embarrassing aspect of the enemy's position. Nothing better in the way of party tactics has been witnessed since Senator Lodge forced an investigation of the sugar scandal than Senator Chandler's resolution for an inquiry into the organization of the Donahoe Coal Company. He directed attention to the Democratic syndicate interested in the removal of duties on coal, and made out a prima facie case for an investigation of another scandal connected with Democratic tariff revision. Nothing could have been more adroit as a political maneuver than this demonstration against the syndicate which is behind the President's sortie in favor of free coal.

But it is something more than a timely bit of party tactics. Senator Chandler is not one of the millionaires of the upper chamber. He has never been charged with speculating in Wall Street nor with being influenced by financial interests in his public acts. He holds the strictest and most uncompromising views respecting the functions of legislators, and considers it a public scandal that the present Tariff bill should have been lobbied through Congress in the interest of corporations, syndicates and monopolists under suspicious circumstances denoting a flagrant and sordid sale of public law. Democratic Senators, who have sought to ridicule and ensnare him in the debate on his resolution, have found that he occupied an impregnable position on the solid rock of public morality.

SENDING ANARCHISTS TO COLONIES.

With sundry other measures of defence against them since the assassination of President Carnot, France now proposes the deportation of Anarchists to the colonies. She has territorial possessions and exercises a protectorate over a wide and hot equatorial area which would provide a potential refuge for any number of enemies of society. No reformatory or punitive plan contemplates the reconstruction of the Anarchist and his restoration to political and social sanity; the idea is to put him where he can do no harm and let him have it with time and decency.

Africa presents particular advantages as a place of exile for him; superior to those of Cayenne and Guiana, where France has been wont to send her convicts from all times as far back as the Napoleonic era, emptying periodically her galleries of Toulon and Breast amid the pestilential miasmas of the northern rim of the South American continent; there to perish or survive as they might. In Dahomey, where French suzerainty is established, the climate is hotter yet and much more pestilential, capable of roasting an Anarchist of ordinary dimensions to a cinder in a few months, and one of the sturdy and puffy proportions of John Most or Justus Schwab, or even Altgeld, in a comparatively limited period. Once deported thither they could not get away, and if not so extremely tough and stringy, and so saturated with flavors of shag tobacco and beer, it is possible that the cannibal kings of those regions would serve them up as ragouts and potpies, making them the occasions of inter-tribal feasting, in that way promoting peace and amity, which while living they only sought to disturb. It is a capital idea from all points of view, and France may find growing up on her hands a colonial Siberia or Australia capable of receiving and taking care of all her scoundrels, which are quite numerous at times and frequently threaten to overthrow her social fabric.

THE HOUSEBOAT.

Mr. Lorillard's fine houseboat the Calman, to which he has added a floating stable, so that he may not be without the means of driving wherever his floating habitation may happen to be, will, in all likelihood, inspire the building of others of like kind, though they need not all be so costly and ambitious as Mr. Lorillard's, which is the caprice of a wealthy man able to make his floating residence as costly and sumptuous as a city or a Newport mansion, and provide it with every luxurious appointment which the fancy can devise. If the houseboat idea spreads here as it has in England, where hundreds and even thousands of them have been in use on the waters of the Thames and the Mersey, and other inland estuaries for many years, it will probably not be on these lines of cost and luxury, but on those of simplicity and a measured economy, so that they may be within reach of persons of moderate income.

That a wide field for the employment of such habitations exists there is no doubt. With a well-equipped boat built on the scale of Mr. Lorillard's, supplying its own power of propulsion, and fitted up with all the conveniences which belong to a home, its possessor would certainly have a wide choice of locality in the matter of residence and scenery and surroundings. There are thousands of miles of inland water along the coast from Chesapeake Bay to Florida, with picturesque coasts and bays, and islands where sport of all sorts is excellent, and where in the proper season the climate is bland and inviting. There is no reason why such wide and attractive water spaces should not invite large numbers of these com-

fortable floating habitations. On the smaller inland lakes there is also an ample field for the introduction of a smaller and different type of boat, serving the purpose of a movable summer cottage, as they do in England. Mr. Lorillard's was built with special reference to the Florida waters, where it has mainly been since its construction, but there is plenty of room for such boats nearer by; in fact, in almost all parts of the country where there are rivers and lakes of sufficient size to keep them afloat and give them sea room.

The houseboat is certainly a comfortable and convenient device, and need not be so expensive as to be confined entirely to millionaires, or plumbers, or head Sachems of Tammany Hall, or Senators with business views on the sugar question. It is likely to have a run here as it has had and is having abroad.

Some members of the House assert that they will remain in session until the 4th of next March rather than surrender to the Senate. Such devotion is worthy of a better cause than the thing of shreds and patches known as the Wilson bill.

The resurrectionist who made the preliminary excavation in search of the bones of Andrew Jackson may have intended them as relics to inspire new ardor and perhaps a little common sense in the party of which he was once the militant and dominating chief. It is sadly in need of something of the sort, though whether the relics of even so illustrious and venerable a saint of that now dilapidated sect would do it any good or not is a question. It is difficult to conjecture what other use they could be applied to. There is nothing commercially available about them, and it is much too late for the survival of any post-mortem interest in them sufficient to justify the doctor's fee to a body snatcher. It may turn out that the resurrectionist was out of his head, in which case he will probably be sent to the nearest lunatic asylum for repairs, unless local public sentiment compels a more summary mode of dealing with him.

Attentive observers will notice that Senator Gorman is now chiefly engaged in standing around watching the galled jade wince. He is the only spectator who thoroughly enjoys the exhibition.

Regardless of the motive which animates the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company in its desire for better railroad facilities for Brooklyn people going out on Long Island, there is a good deal of force in its contention that the Long Island Railroad discriminates against Brooklyn and in favor of New-York. Common-sense would indicate that the best accommodations for Brooklyn passengers would pay in the long run, and that through trains, or at least through cars, ought to be the rule, not the exception. Changing cars at Jamaica and entering trains crowded with passengers coming from Long Island City constitute a source of serious annoyance. Not a few Brooklynites have become thoroughly disgusted with Long Island because of the inadequate means of getting to it. Better facilities are so easily possible that they ought to be provided whether the courts demand them or not.

A patient Brooklynite has been moved to rise up and protest in public against the "coolerous vendling" of hot corn on the streets after 10 o'clock at night. Many of his fellow-citizens will join heartily in the sentiment which he expressed, even if they confess their inability to express their feeling with such neat use of language and such mouth-filling alliteration.

The conduct of Governor Matthews of Indiana during the strike troubles was in refreshing contrast with that of his neighbor across the Illinois line. He has now come to the front again in a manner that will win general admiration. He is determined that the militia who were on duty at strike centers shall not go without their pay, and has decided to borrow the money necessary to foot the bill, about \$45,000. To do this he will have to give his personal note, trusting to the Legislature to reimburse him. His action is especially entitled to praise since some of the soldiers lost their places because they were sent into the field, and it would be a real hardship if they were compelled to wait several months for the money due them from the State.

Nothing is more unbecoming to a trust-serving statesman than a clumsy mistle of white-wash applied by a green hand who didn't know how to put it on without streaking. It gives an unpleasant prominence to both the wearer and the amateur artist who did the daubing.

After serving many uses through a long history, Castle Garden is finally appointed to perhaps the most interesting and not the least important employment to which it has ever been devoted. Its location and surroundings precisely fit it for an aquarium, which it is henceforward to be, and the fish disposing in its numerous and magnificent tanks will very likely draw larger crowds than the opera singers used to do forty-five or fifty years ago, when they had no other sufficient metropolitan auditorium in which to uplift their melodious and expensive voices. Under its new ordinance it will become and remain one of the most popular and attractive resorts in the city.

Already Tammany is crying out, "Every man for himself," and the battle has not yet begun.

The Senate has done right in agreeing to the House bill extending for six months the time the members of the Life-Saving Service are kept on duty each year, but why should the pay of surfmen be reduced \$5 a month? Surely these employees of the Government are under rather than over paid now.

Just at present the Japanese fireworks seem to be the more splendid spectacle, but China may have some fine pinwheels and gorgeous rockets in reserve.

With the passing years, one by one various cherished beliefs of mankind have to be given up, and the list of things once vitally held as truths, but now relegated to the limbo of myths and delusions is a long one. From time immemorial the broom has been considered a sine qua non in successful or even passable housekeeping. The virtues of the broom have been often celebrated, and good authority can be found for the assertion that as a means of exercise sweeping has few equals and no superiors. The broom has been embodied in a proverb, like a fly in amber—the new broom being declared to sweep clean. But all this must be done away, in the light of nineteenth-century science. Science points to the palpable fact that sweeping causes dust, and affirms that the result of using the broom is simply to set microbes by the hundred or the thousand floating in the air, ready to find lodgment in human nostrils and lungs, and so forth. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from the premises is that carpets are unfit for human use; but for those who persist in using them it is advised that only dustless carpet-sweepers should be employed in cleansing them, while in the case of hospitals and all other public institutions only floors that can be cleaned by scrubbing or mopping are permissible. Evidently the broom must go. The microbes are having things all his own way nowadays.

Look out for an epidemic of heat prostrations among police officials! The whole force is in danger.

Governor Flower—poor man—doesn't know what the Republicans will do for an issue after he loses in the Democratic State platform a declaration that the tariff shall not be disturbed again for twenty years, and he has grave doubts whether Major McKinley will ever be able to make another speech. But the dear Governor ought not to

worry. The Republican party has had something to say about the tariff in this country in the past, and is likely to say something in the future. As for Major McKinley, he is abundantly able to take care of himself without any help from the Governor of New-York. There is something that Mr. Flower might well worry about, though, and that is whether his chances of re-nomination will be helped by such harum-scarum talk as he has been indulging in this week.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Jessie M. Weston, who was recently graduated from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, has been elected to the medical staff of the Connecticut State Hospital for the Insane.

Miss Lillian Jane Gould, who has just taken a First Class in the Final School of Natural Science at Oxford, is the daughter of the Rev. John N. Gould, of New-York. She was educated at home, with numerous brothers and sisters, by German tutors, and, though early showing an aptitude for scientific observation, she did not devote herself exclusively to the study of natural science until 1890.

Postmaster Simon W. A. Stevens, of South Gardiner, Mass., who is seventy-five years of age, was appointed postmaster in 1894, and has held the office continuously ever since. It is said that there are only nineteen postmasters now holding office whose commissions antedate his.

Florence Nightingale, who is now seventy-two years of age, is in very poor health. She lives in a quiet spot in the west of London, but even her neighbors do not know her. To an American who recently visited her she expressed her thanks for the many kind letters that she is constantly receiving from America, and she mentioned especially the testimonial presented to her by the American Government in return for her services with regard to improving sanitary conditions at the time of the civil war. She has a similar testimonial from France, and has tributes from individuals of all nations. Her room is filled with pictures, books, medals and bits of paper that have been presented to her from time to time. She is a very kind and generous person, and her friends who are personally unknown to her, whose kindness touches her more than I can say. I wish you would thank my American friends for their kind words that are constantly coming to me. If I have done good in my life, I am being fully repaid by the work which I have done, and I feel that all my hopes have been fulfilled. But it still horrifies me when I think of how many men would have died when they were wounded at the time of the Crimean War. I feel that what with improved hospital service, with trained nurses, with sanitary organizations, the Red Cross and others, the system is well-nigh perfect.

Judge Eli Aylesworth, president of the Westminster Bank, of Providence, who has just died, at the age of ninety-two, had been a banker for fifty years. In a little box in the bank are the five four silver dollars he ever earned. He got them by pitching hay and hocking potatoes.